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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1911.

MR. MILLS' RECORD ON THE REFERENDUM.

Who would have thought a week ago that Congressman Morgan H. Mills would have been revealed to-day as the advanced exponent of the referendum?

We recall that some ten years ago Mr. Mills took a very prominent part in the big problem that confronted the Council when two rival telephone companies were struggling for the control of this field. But Mr. Mills made no suggestion then that the franchise and privileges demanded by the companies be passed upon by the citizens at a general election.

A few years later the Gould and Williams interests were struggling to secure the street car monopoly. Mr. Mills was in the Council then, but he gave no indication of his belief that a referendum to be voted on by the citizens was the proper way to settle that important question.

In 1905 the whole of Richmond was striving to get more breathing space, more room to expand, more chances for homes, with all that that development meant in cheaper rents and better living. After six months of struggling in the Council Mr. Mills finally succeeded in putting through his ordinance which left out of the city limits the stove works, breweries and abattoirs in the Northwest End, and also excluded the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac property in the old Fair Grounds, and made equally zigzag lines in the East End.

Annexation has interested Richmond more than any other problem in the last few years, excepting only the move for better government. When annexation was up Mr. Mills gave no sign of his belief that the proper way to deal with such questions was to refer them to the popular vote.

But time is a great revealer. Many a man can be misjudged, many a man's motives can be impugned, and his actions misconstrued, only to have it discovered at the end that such judgments were wrong, that the actions were patriotic, the motives pure, the intentions high and praiseworthy.

Mr. Cleveland was bitterly assailed and reviled by the free silverites in 1893 and again in 1896, but Mr. Cleveland's character emerged from that trial more pure, more high and more admired than ever before.

George Washington was abused, hounded and vilified by the Jeffersonian Democrats during his second term. He was charged with desiring to make himself a King and seeking to establish a monarchy in the country which he had helped to liberate. But Washington lived those calumnies down; he left office disgraced, but he died beloved and lamented by our whole people.

In the long run people will judge fairly as to the motives and the acts of the public servants, and The Times-Dispatch in all kindness would suggest to Congressman Mills that his solicitude for the public welfare would be shown to greater advantage by supporting the amended ordinance in the Board of Aldermen than by throwing a referendum tub to a wearied whale.

In any event the whole Board of Aldermen has certainly not changed its mind or decided overnight that the duty of a legislator is not to legislate. That is why The Times-Dispatch believes the Board will pass the ordinance just as it came from the Council.

IS OHIO AGAINST TAFT?

"Is Ohio hostile to the re-nomination of Mr. Taft?" An affirmative answer would be strange, but there are certainly indications which point to such a consummation. The Providence Journal says:

"To say nothing of the popularity of many of his policies, local pride and neighborhood friendship must be thought to favor his chances for re-election. A solid delegation from his own State, or at least a large majority of the delegates. Yet signs are not lacking of the existence of a strong sentiment in Ohio against him."

It is pointed out that if there had not been substantial sentiment in the President's own State against him, the La Follette Progressives would hardly set their minds on a hard campaign there, but would have concentrated their energies in more important fields. Another significant fact is that Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Republican State Committee, the titular head of Mr. Taft's party in Ohio, declares openly that Ohio's real favorite for leadership in 1912 is Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Brown's declaration is attributed by some of the President's friends to disappointment at his failure to land certain Federal appointments, but this may not be so.

Granting, however, that these two considerations may be discounted or waived, how shall we account for the facts disclosed by a poll of the voters

throughout the State which has just been made by two of the leading Republican newspapers of the northern tier of counties in Ohio—the Cleveland Leader and the Toledo Blade? The results of these polls are amazing.

The poll covered 55 of the 88 counties of Ohio. It is vouched for by both newspapers, which declare that although the larger number of votes came from the northern section of the State, the preferences of the voters were practically uniform everywhere.

The figures given below show how 15,923 Ohio Republicans cast their votes:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Roosevelt.....11,937 | Garfield.....41 |
| Taft.....1,814 | Foraker.....32 |
| La Follette.....1,781 | Knock.....31 |
| Hughes.....915 | Rucker.....21 |
| Cummins.....176 | Beveridge.....1 |

The Cleveland Leader says that this is an impressive showing, and that "it must add to the rapidly growing conviction that the President is not the choice of his own State as the next Republican standard-bearer." A poll taken by newspapers friendly to Mr. Taft might have shown a different result; the voters may have been chiefly readers of these two newspapers, which for some time have been opposed to Mr. Taft; but the overwhelming majority of those who prefer Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Taft is unassailably significant.

In addition to this an opportunity was given to these voters not only to record their preferences for the nomination, but also to say whether or not they opposed the re-nomination of the President. What was the result? Out of the whole number of 15,923, no less than 10,045 declared that they were opposed to a second term of Mr. Taft. Two-thirds of the voters were dead against him. If that does not mean that there is a revolt against Mr. Taft in his own State, what does it mean? And there is additional evidence. The Washington correspondent of the Toledo Blade writes that Senator Burton's inquiries among leading Republicans in the northern part of Ohio "are far from satisfactory to the Taft people."

Other Ohio men in Washington say that "the situation is even more critical." The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune adds that politicians at the national capital have had reports for some weeks of the anti-Taft sentiment in the northern counties, and the Cincinnati Enquirer's political correspondent at Columbus writes "that the situation in Ohio is precarious, so far as President William H. Taft's prospect for delegates is concerned, cannot longer be clonked or minimized."

WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT THE PLAN.

Why should you as a citizen bring all your influence to bear on your Aldermen in order to get them to vote Tuesday night for the complete ordinance for a better form of city government in the shape it comes from the Common Council? Why is it any of your business?

Because under this new plan every official with authority to do things—and that means every official who will be to blame if things are not done—will be voted on by all the people.

Because the men in charge of the business of the city will be required to give their entire time to the city.

Because every citizen of Richmond will know exactly where to go, and will get immediate action whenever he wants something done or has a grievance.

Because the letting of city contracts and the purchase of city supplies is removed from the sphere of political influence.

Because by abolishing the field in which they operate to a great extent the ward heeler and practical politician will be deprived of most of their power.

Because the new plan spells progress versus politics; merit versus favoritism; economy versus waste; promptness versus delay; business methods versus political spoils; and, above all, responsibility that cannot be escaped versus utter impossibility to fix the blame.

These are some of the reasons why you should bring all the pressure you have, and all that you can exert through your friends upon the members of the Board of Aldermen who have refused to say where they stand in this matter.

Go to see these noncommittal Aldermen. Ring them up. Write to them. Get after them and keep at it—if you do, you will get your money's worth in your city government. Do you get it now?

RICHMOND UNIONS CONDEMN McNAMARA.

In denouncing the murders by the McNamara brothers, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Richmond has done what would naturally be expected. The union men of Richmond are not anarchists or dynamiters. They do not make merchandise of murder, nor argue by assassination. The strong and patriotic position of the central body of organized labor in Richmond is just what labor men and labor leaders should adopt everywhere.

President Gompers would stand much higher in public estimation today if he had spoken and felt as Richmond's union men have done.

A RECIPE FOR CHEAP LIVING.

How can we live cheaply? That is the question which the Cincinnati Kindergarten School claims to have solved. It has prepared a menu "upon which the laboring man may go to his work with the consciousness that he has the chemical elements necessary to sustain him." Here is the daily ration prepared after much study

and consideration and offered to the world:

"Breakfast—Cornmeal mush and milk, brown bread or toast, coffee or tea.

"Luncheon—Peanut sandwiches, bread and jelly, jellies, fruit.

"Dinner—Split pea soup."

If the honest workman who sits down at noon after six hours of hard work to a peanut sandwich and a jelly square craves corned beef and cabbage and a hunk of pie, he should satisfy himself with the consolation that such a craving is unscientific. He thinks he wants something else, he doesn't know any better than to think that his appetite is not imaginary. If at eventide he thinks split pea soup is not enough, let him satisfy himself with the reflection that the Cincinnati Kindergarten School knows what is best for him. If he will abide by the sufficing diet prescribed by the Cincinnati plan, he can live on 7 cents the day, and save enough money to pay his undertaker's bill at the end of the year, and every man should so live that his undertaker will be well taken care of. In fact, there are some who think that a mental diet is all that is necessary—a correspondent tells us that he had to choose between supper and The Times-Dispatch, and he took the latter.

A NUTSHELL VIEW.

The Buchanan News has largely summarized and published the main advantages of good roads in a very attractive way. The News asks: "Had you ever thought that among many other advantages, improved and well-kept public roads would invariably bring such results as the following?"

"Better schools and greater attendance."

"Better health and quicker medical attention."

"Better farms and more cultivated land."

"Better crops and cheaper transportation."

"Better economic conditions and more producers."

"Better social conditions and less isolation."

"Better church attendance and better citizens."

"More attractions for farm life and fewer removals to the cities."

"More able and well-trained young men for the farms, and less crowding of the so-called high professions."

"More fine and comfortable vehicles and fewer clumsy, wrecked carriages and fewer killed-up, worn-out stock."

That puts the case in a nutshell. There's the whole story in concise form, and the moral is plain.

CRACKS THE CRACKER CITY.

A cosmopolitan, who, having visited all the cities of the old and new worlds, has selected Richmond as the most beautiful and most wonderful of them all for a home, declares that the following are the characteristics of Atlanta, a city situated in Georgia, near Macon, the Cracker metropolis:

"Air (hot)."

"Talk."

"Loneliness."

"Air (hot)."

"Nervousness."

"Talk."

"Air (hot)."

Comparing Atlanta and Richmond, which is a great compliment to Atlanta, as well as a tremendous draft on the imagination, this same philosopher, who enjoys here "otium cum dignitate," says that the following are the things which Richmond has and Atlanta hasn't:

"Resourcefulness."

"Intelligence."

"Co-operation."

"Harmony."

"Nerve."

"Determination."

This is a sort of modern version of the declaration of ancient times concerning a city "wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand."

NEEDS OF LIVING.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."—Matt. iv. 4.

The above quotation by Christ of the words of the Old Testament has a great value apart from the common use which is made of such passages in connection with the evidences of the Bible. The Old Testament was the preparatory, the New is the perfect book. In the former, man was working under God's guidance; in the latter, God works directly, taking His place among men in the person of His Son, teaching and guiding by His own presence. Every one of these lines of quotation running between the Testaments is but one of a multitude of golden chords which hold the life of God into a connection of resemblance with the life of man, who is His creature and His copy. They are new assurances of that truth whose supreme revelation was given us in the incarnation of our Redeemer. This truth, which makes so much of the life of the Bible, is peculiarly evident in the words of our text. Christ was in the midst of His mysterious temptation when the tempter, with his devilish cunning, made his appeal: "If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." Then we read that He declares Himself a man, and from the human standpoint, flings aside the tempter's plea. We hear Him go back and take up the words that had been on human lips, that declared the resources of human nature, that asserted the higher life in man: "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." The danger is to us who hold so much to the divinity of Christ that His humanity will mean too little. Let us remember that in times such as this temptation there is strength for us in the thought that it was a man who fought and conquered, which no simple assurance of His being God could give.

The subject of these words of Christ in our text is the requirements of life in man. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." What is it in the highest sense to get a living? These words are generally so lightly used that they seem insignificant, but in their largest sense they include all the maturest culture and best growth of the human body, mind and soul.

The word life means a very different thing for different people at different times. The true thought of a perfect life includes its physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual phases. No man is thoroughly alive unless his capacity is full from end to end. Complete life involves the conception of a body with every power perfect, a mind with every ability active, a conscience that never swerves from purity, a spirit that reaches to and fastens itself on God. To gain this highest result is what man ought to mean when he talks about "getting a living." Is it not a mortifying thing to take now and then these words, used every day so lightly, and to see how much they really mean?

We must keep this real thought of life complete in all its parts, if we want to understand our text. Man is represented as feeding on the Word of God, and every word of God must come for nurture to the life that is made up of many parts. How splendid the figure! God stands upon the summit of His nature and speaks His words which, in the absoluteness of His power, turn themselves at once to deeds and blessings. He speaks once: "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit"—and as He spoke those words were caught by the quick, obedient ground of Genesis, and became the power by which the physical life of man in all generations has been nourished.

He speaks again in that vast voice: "Let man be as we, let him learn, let him know," and the endless word has been the food of man's intellectual craving since the first student rejoiced in the first truth.

Again He speaks of the inner life, our conscience: "Do this and live." He says, laying down duty after duty which the moral nature grows by into great strength.

And to the highest side of life He utters His sublimest voice. What shall we say that last word is on which He feeds man's spiritual nature? What can it be but the eternal Word, which was in the beginning with God, which was God, which was made flesh, and dwelt among us; that bread of life which came down from heaven, the fulness of divine utterance in the world's Saviour, Jesus Christ.

This is the impressive figure of human nature feeding on the words of God. Its truth is just an announcement of the various demands of human life, of the needs of man, and the special provision of Providence by wisdom, by duty and by grace—which God has made that no one of our needs should go unmet.

The good old game of shinny—the democratic form of golf—is still played in Church Hill, if not elsewhere in the city. Almost any afternoon you can see a sextet of red-faced youngsters, representing the good old families in Church Hill, playing near Chimborazo Park with a vim and vigor that seems inexhaustible. But the game they play is "stuck-up," compared with the old-fashioned way they used to play it with crooked hickory sticks and a battered tin can, when the shins got more blows than the can, although nobody cared about that in the excitement of the contest. The Church Hill boys, though, have "bucks" and "forwards" and seem to think that knocking the ball and not the shins is the object of the game. They play with "bought" sticks, smooth and carved, but the game is very exciting and fast, and is just the thing to reduce the weight of the editor of the Petersburg Index-Appel—in fact, Mr. Taft himself would soon be the slim and slender figure of his youth again if he would abandon the golf for shinny, as it is played by the well-mannered young athletes of Church Hill.

A Tragedy and Its Lesson.

To contrast the Beattie trial with such travesties and vaudeville performances as the Shaw trial in New York and juries in such light as the Beattie trial may be to cast upon them a shadow of ridicule. To contrast that case with many criminal cases tried in Texas, notably the Burrell Oates case, is to cause every Texan to blush with shame, and to cause Texas to blush with a record as Virginia has furnished to the world.

The grand old State has added another to the list of illustrations which she has given the world that her people live on lofty ideals; that her courts are never turned into show places wherein incontinent and resourceful lawyers display their professional ability as legal acrobats; that technicalities and quibbles are not allowed to thwart and defeat the ends of justice; but that the dignity of the courts and the majesty of the law and the sanctity of human life are ever kept in view, and that the judge's hand is always on the helm.

The Court of Appeals did not make microscopic examination to see whether the judge had called a dot an "or cross a T," or whether, in the stress and strain of the trial, some piece of evidence of possibly doubtful admissibility had been allowed to be heard by the jury, but, as it should have done, looked only to see whether the verdict which it rendered.

In our text is the requirements of life in man. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." What is it in the highest sense to get a living? These words are generally so lightly used that they seem insignificant, but in their largest sense they include all the maturest culture and best growth of the human body, mind and soul.

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This is not the only case in which Virginia has made such a record. A few years ago a man of even higher social position than was Beattie, and who was not only a leading lawyer of the State, but a successful politician, was convicted of the murder of his wife and hanged in the town of which he stood as a leading citizen.

What has been done in Virginia, and so well done, and so justly done, cannot be the same way in Texas, and ought to be. Four months and seven days elapsed between the murder of the husband and the execution of the wife and the execution of the wife.

Something like six years ago passed since Burrell Oates was hanged in the town of which he stood as a leading citizen, and he at the time of his execution was a man of high social position, and he at the time of his execution was a man of high social position, and he at the time of his execution was a man of high social position.

Another lesson that cannot be learned is that "the word of God" is not only a moral and spiritual principle, but a practical one. It is a principle that should be applied to the life of the individual, and it is a principle that should be applied to the life of the community.

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